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The Various Mongol Political Organizations
Since the Surrender

Before and after the establishment of the Inner Mongolian Republic Temp-
orary Government (IMRTG):

1. The establishment of the Inner Mongolian Racial Liberation Council (IMRLC),
which served as the predecessor to the IMRTG:

On 15 August 1945, more than 20 Mongol leaders, including Boyandalai, Jirga-
lang, Mugdenbo, Tegshiboyan, Dogorsereng (Prince TU), Altamwachir (Duke A),
Delgerchogto, Dogorjap, Burinsang, Lobsengdorbo (son of Boyandalai) and
Horchinbilig, held a three-day meeting at Togoto Temple (113-28, 42-30) in
Sunit Right Banner (112-53, 42-40) "for the purpose of effecting the libera-
tion of the Mongol race now that 'world peace' has been established." As a
result of this meeting, the IMRLC was formed.

2. The meeting with Soviet and Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) Army officers:

Soon after the formation of the IMRLC, Soviet and MPR troops entered Inner
Mongolia and advised all of the leaders of the various leagues and banners,
as well as the representatives of the people, to assemble at Tawangfu, seat
of the Sunit Right Banner government, and hold a People's Representative
Conference. The representative of the MPR Army political workers went so
far as to tell the IMRLC that they must send representatives to Ulan Bator
immediately and ask for assistance in effecting the independence of Inner
Mongolia. However, Boyandalai replied that the dispatching of a representa-
tive to Ulan Bator must be decided by the people and that this matter would
be decided in the People's Representative Conference.

3. The Inner Mongolian People's Representative Conference:

On 10 September 1945, 95 delegates, including 80 representatives of the
various leagues and banners, Uljiwachir, representing the 7 Division

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of the Mongol Army of Prince TE, and Damirinsereng, representing the 9 Division of the Mongol Army, and 13 other delegates, assembled for a three-day meeting of the People's Representative Conference. The following resolutions were passed at this conference:

- a. The Inner Mongolian Republic Temporary Government must be established immediately.

The organization with the highest authority in the country was to be the Small Hural (Baga Hural/Central Executive Council), made up of 23 members. The following were elected members:

Boyandalai, Jirgalang, Mugdenbo, Damirinsereng, Altanwachir, Tegshiboyan, Jagchitsechin, Sonjingwangchung, Hatanbagator, Uljiwachir, Horchinbilig, Sainjiya, Durinsang, Sodnamyongrong, Mergenbagator, Bogorjap and seven others.

Among the 23 members of the Central Executive Council, the following were elected to executive and cabinet positions:

President - Boyandalai

Vice-President - Damirinsereng

Head of General Affairs Department and concurrently Head of Economic Affairs Department - Jirgalang

Head of Military Affairs Department and concurrently Head of Foreign Affairs Department - Uljiwachir

Head of Internal Affairs Department - Mugdenbo

Head of Education Department - Tegshiboyan

- b. The importance of the racial revolution was emphasized with the statement that the political aims of the provisional government were the liberation of the Mongol race and the establishment of an autonomous nation.
- c. It was decided to send representatives to the MPR, not only because Lama-jap, the MPR's Vice-Minister of State, had come to the conference and had maneuvered to have representatives sent to Ulan Bator, but also because the majority of the delegates present felt it necessary, in some way or another, to have relations established with the MPR, since the people of Outer and Inner Mongolia are of the same race. As a result, three men, Mugdenbo, Jirgalang and Uljiwachir were elected as representatives to be sent to the MPR. Later, Damirinsereng, Sodnamyongrong and Durinsang were also included in this group, which left for the MPR on 18 September 1945.

4. After the arrival of the Mongol representatives in Ulan Bator:

After their arrival in Ulan Bator, the representatives were treated as if they were under semi-detention. They remained in Ulan Bator for a period of three weeks, but they were not able to meet high government officials. Each day, they were shown MPR achievements in the cultural, educational, sanitation and industrial fields, but they were not able to see or learn anything about the military installations and the political conditions of the country. They urged that they be allowed to meet the high government officials as soon as possible so that they could return to Inner Mongolia, but in reply they were told, "There is no need for hurrying. Not only is the Eighth Route Army in Tawangfu at the present time, but we are holding meetings on political problems." Upon hearing this, the Inner Mongolian representatives immediately realized what the real situation was and were very disappointed.

The day before their departure, the Mongol representatives received fur-lined clothes, hats, shoes, sashes and other articles as gifts, and were invited to a banquet that evening by Choibalsang, President of the MPR. The Soviet Ambassador to the MPR and a Soviet military adviser were also

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among the guests. At the banquet, Choibalsang made the following statement to the Inner Mongolian representatives: "We must aid the Inner Mongolians who are our brothers and of the same race, but, since China has already recognized our independence, it would be inappropriate for us at this time to give any assistance to Inner Mongolia except to educate Inner Mongolian students, although it will be possible for us to aid Inner Mongolia in various other ways in the future. Therefore, send students to us in great numbers and we shall educate all of them for you. When you return to your country, we hope you will all cooperate with the Chinese Eighth Route Army. They are our friends."

With this, the Inner Mongolian representatives clearly understood the attitude of the MPR. Damirinsere and Uljiwachir were requested to remain because certain military matters had to be settled, and they were left behind in Ulan Bator. All the other representatives were escorted back to Sunit Right Banner.

5. The disarming of Prince TE's Mongol Army:

While the Inner Mongolian representatives were in Ulan Bator, Soviet troops disarmed two divisions of the Mongol Army at Shangtu Hsien (113-41, 41-31), south of Tawangfu. The officers and men as well as their families were taken to the MPR.

6. Conditions in Sunit Right Banner after the return of the representatives:

When the Inner Mongolian representatives returned to Tawangfu, they discovered that the Communists were already there, just as they had been told in the MPR. Not only was the Eighth Route Army there, but also the Communist political workers, led by YUN Tse. YUN had already finished his work of dissolving the Temporary Government and had returned to Kalgan (114-55, 40-50). A few of his staff workers had remained behind in Tawangfu to take the Inner Mongolian representatives with them to Kalgan. These representatives were told that "a general Mongol Representatives Conference was to be held in Kalgan, a conference which would include eastern Mongolia, and that the Inner Mongolian representatives would have to go." There was nothing else the representatives could do but go.

When the representatives came to Kalgan, PAO YU-K'UN, a Colonel in the Hsingan Army, secretly delivered a document to Jirgalang, which had been entrusted to him by Hawongga, Aagan and one or two other Mongol leaders in eastern Mongolia. PAO had left Wangyehmiao (122-01, 46-05) during the latter part of August, had reached Chahar League during the early part of November, and was waiting for the return of the Inner Mongolian representatives who had gone to the MPR. The essence of the document was as follows: "We have established an East Mongolian Autonomous Government in Wangyehmiao and would like your opinion on it. What united action shall we take in connection with western Mongolia in the future?"

7. Conditions surrounding the establishment of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Movement Alliance (Allied Council):

It is not known whether it was because of the inadequate travel facilities or because they had not been called to the meeting, but East Mongolian delegates were not present in Kalgan for the meeting. Not only that, the representatives of the former Temporary Government were also not allowed to attend, and an absolutely undemocratic conference was held, with about 80 of the western Mongols in Kalgan as representatives. The outcome of the conference was the establishment of a dictatorial Inner Mongolian Autonomous Movement Alliance. The organization and its members are as follows:

President: YUN Tse, Mongol Communist.

Chief Secretary: LIU Ch'un (劉春), Chinese Communist born in Kiangsi.

Chief of the Secretariat: LIU Chien-p'ing (劉建平), Chinese Communist

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born in Tsitsihar (123-57, 47-22).

Head of the Organization Department: K'UEI PI (奎璧), Mongol Communist.

Head of the Military Affairs Department: YUN Tse.

Vice-Head: T'IEH HU (田虎).

Head of the Youth Department: Sodnamjamso, non-partisan.

Head of the Propaganda Department: PAO Cheng-yen (包正言), Mongol Communist.

Vice-Head: PAO Ch'ung-hsin (包崇信), non-partisan.

Head of the Women's Department: Ulan, Mongol Communist.

Head of the Shilingol League Branch Association: CH'U, Mongol Communist.

Vice-Head: Sainjiya, non-partisan.

Head of the Chabar League Branch Association: SU Chien-hsiao, Mongol Communist.

Vice-Head: Sodnamjamso, concurrently.

Head of the Bayentala League Branch Association: K'UEI PI, concurrently.

Vice-Head: Mergenbagator, Mongol Communist.

The aim of the Alliance was "to unite the various classes of people, and under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Eighth Route Army, to oppose 'The Great Han Race Principle' (superiority of the Han Chinese), to fight for the realization of racial autonomy and self-determination and for the building of a new, democratic union in China." (sic)

8. The Chengte (117-52, 40-59) Conference for the unification of eastern and western Mongolia:

During the early part of April 1946, there was a conference held in Chengte, which was attended by the following leaders of eastern and western Mongolia:

From the Alliance: YUN Tse, LIU Ch'un, Hagurgen, Ulan, Uljinaram and a few others.

From East Mongolia: Boyanmandoho, Hawongga, Temurbagan and a few others.

As a result of the conference, a compromise plan was adopted. The East Mongolian Government was dissolved and was absorbed into the Alliance. On the other hand, a General Branch Alliance was to be established in eastern Mongolia, and the leaders of the former East Mongolian Government were to retain their positions in the General Branch Alliance.

9. Eastern Mongolia after the Chengte Conference:

When Hawongga and his party returned to eastern Mongolia, they were met by strong opposition from the Mongol youth because they had agreed to the dissolution of the East Mongolian Government. The opposition became still stronger when CHANG Ts'ie (張鐵), a Chinese Communist, became Vice-Governor of the newly established Hsingan Province. As a result, soon afterwards, in May 1947, the government was reorganized and the name changed to the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government.

10. The accomplishments of the Alliance between December 1945 and October 1946:

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a. Branches were established in Chahar and Shilingol Leagues, with sub-branches in the various banners of those leagues. Branches were also established in parts of Ulanjap and Bayantala Leagues, and the league governments of Shilingol and Chahar were established.

b. As soon as the Alliance was organized, the Inner Mongolian Military Government Institute was established. More than 500 students have since then been trained and educated in the Institute. Among the students, more than one-third were young soldiers, most of whom had been students in the Mongol Army Academy under Prince TE's Government. As most of the students were Racial Principle advocates, they were very dissatisfied with being the 'tail' of YUN Tse and the Chinese Communists, and because a great many Chinese Communists had been placed in the Alliance. In one instance all of the students threatened to go to either eastern Mongolia or the MPR, but were finally persuaded to remain.

c. Inner Mongolian Newspaper Company:

The Inner Mongolian Newspaper Company was organized in April 1946, and used to publish a newspaper once a week.

d. Inner Mongolian Literary Work Group:

Most of the leaders of this group were Chinese, and since most of the plays and songs published were in Chinese, this group did not meet with much success.

e. The Alliance established a dispensary which proved to be comparatively efficient.

f. Inner Mongolian Industrial Company:

The capital for this company was put up by the Alliance and the Border District Bank of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei (Chin-Ch'a-Chi) Government. The reputation of the company was bad and not a single Mongol invested any money or had any faith in it. The Mongols opposed it all the more because the head of the company was a Chinese.

g. Military Affairs:

In the spring of 1946, Uljiwachir, accompanied by about 300 of his former troops, which were armed and equipped by the MPR, returned to Sunit Right Banner and assembled approximately 1,000 troops. With supplies received from the Eighth Route Army, he organized them into the Inner Mongolian Self-Defense Army.

Bato organized the Independent Cavalry Brigade (troops of the former Mongol Army) made up of approximately 300 men.

Chinajorigto and his more than 2,000 troops were organized into the Inner Mongolian Self-Defense Army.

All of the expenses for these projects were met by the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Government, which was comparatively generous in its payments. This was especially true as far as school expenses and food and clothing for students were concerned.

h. Other items that should be mentioned:

(1) The disposal of the munitions stored at Tewangfu and the transporting of weapons from Harbin:

Soon after the Soviet Army entered, the ammunition and weapons stored at Tewangfu were burned and exploded. The artillery shells that remained were loaded onto three or four trucks and

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given to the Eighth Route Army.

About August or September 1946, 50 to 60 truckloads of weapons and munitions were hauled to Kalgan via Faichengtzu (122-52, 45-37), Linhsi (118-28, 43-32), Peitzumiao (116-10, 43-55) and Sunit Right Banner. The writer actually saw the USSR supplying arms and munitions to the Eighth Route Army.

(2) The establishment of an intelligence net by the MPR:

As soon as the MPR Army entered Inner Mongolia, it began to set up an intelligence net. Intelligence agents were appointed from among all classes of people, such as the nobility, lamas, youth, etc. In December 1945, Dortog, Vice-Head of the MPR Internal Affairs Department, and his department's Soviet advisor arrived in Kalgan with a group of intelligence agents. Wireless sets were left in Kalgan with two agents who had contact with YUN Tse and the Eighth Route Army, and, when the Eighth Route Army withdrew from Kalgan in September 1946, they went with YUN Tse to Peitzumiao. After remaining there for a few days, they went with YUN Tse to Ulan Bator to ask for assistance.

There was also another intelligence group sent out by the MPR. It was composed of three men, two Mongols and one Chinese. On their way to Dolon (116-25, 42-10) from Peitzumiao they were arrested by the Eighth Route Army and handed over to the Alliance. It is not known whether they succeeded in reaching Dolon.

(3) Rumors concerning Boyandalai's death:

About the time the Alliance was established, Boyandalai was arrested in his home in Chahar by the Eighth Route Army and, according to the announcement by YUN Tse, was killed by bandits as he was being taken to Shangtu Hsien. However, there are also rumors to the effect that he was taken to the MPR.

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